

Western Carolinian.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

MANAGEMENT OF A FARM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DEAR SIR: I should have made my acknowledgments for your late friendly letter, but for a lame hand which deprived me of the use of my pen. I feel sensible that every aid should be rendered by the agricultural part of the community, in not only disseminating your truly useful paper, but also by furnishing remarks which may have a tendency to throw light on the subject. In complying with your request, to give a statement of the product of the farm I reside on, I am induced, by a desire to gratify you, and with a hope that others may be led to offer suggestions and experiments more useful; confident, that with proper management, and more personal attention, my own may be greatly surpassed.

The farm contains, by actual measurement, two hundred and sixty acres, including woodland, roads, homestead, and waste-ground. Every field and lot on the farm is accurately surveyed, which I deem absolutely necessary; for here suffer me to remark, that though I have often heard of fields producing forty or fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, I have never, from twenty years' experience, been able to exceed thirty bushels per acre, from a field of thirty-six acres, though my neighbors have, in some instances, given me as high as forty. I am led, therefore, to believe, that those who are particular in surveying their fields, and ascertaining accurately the number of bushels per acre, have never, from a field of forty acres, made thirty-five bushels per acre. The cleared land on my farm is divided and cultivated in the following manner: I have seven fields of 25 acres each, on paper, (the fences will take off a little,) and five lots of different sizes, from one and a half to seven acres, the five lots together making 25 acres, including the grounds about my house. Two of the above fields are cultivated annually, in wheat, clover-hay, one field in corn, one half of a field in rye, and one half in oats; this takes four of the seven fields, and leaves me three fields in clover for pasture. My woodland is inclosed separately, which makes a fourth pasture field until harvest. My five lots furnish my hay. Oats and rye always succeed corn, and my fields of small grain are sown in clover every spring. This has been my general plan for seven or eight years. I have the present year commenced a different course, by keeping up one of my clover fields for soiling. This mode I always highly approved, though I could not prevail on myself to make the experiment. We farmers, my dear sir, are too much wedded to old established systems, and frequently pursue them in direct opposition to our better judgment. So far, my trial leads me to rejoice at the change; and I am fully convinced, that one of my fields of 27 acres, well set with clover, will soil 19 head of steers, afford me two acres for ruta bage, one acre for potatoes, and leave me eight or ten acres of clover to cut for hay.

Such is my present impression. In preparing my corn ground, it is well ploughed in the fall, and harrowed the same way we ploughed it. In the month of March or April following, all the manure I collect on my farm is put on my corn ground; the manure is ploughed under as fast as carried out, and the ground then harrowed, after which it is laid off for planting, by single furrow, four feet each way. My time of planting is between the 1st and the 12th of May. So soon as my corn is up, I run a fallow harrow over the rows of corn, and my hands, with small rakes, dress the hills of corn. I then sprinkle a tea spoonfull of plaster on each hill; the plough is then used in throwing the furrow from the corn; my rakes I still employ to uncover the corn; and our next process is to return the furrow to the corn, and plough out the middles. When the corn is about knee high, we add a half bushel of plaster to the acre, in broad cast; a double shovel plough, or a small harrow, will then be sufficient to keep the ground in order. I pay very great attention to my farm-yard, which is dug out sloping from the outer edges to the centre, and forms a basin of about four feet deep in the centre, which retains the water. In taking out my manure, my hands begin on one side of the farm-yard, with grubbing hoes made very sharp, and about six inches wide, the manure is cut through to the bottom; the corn stalks, &c. thus cut, which are six or eight inches in length, are easily managed, and without difficulty turned under by the plough. We also, by this mode, avoid exposing too large a surface of the manure, the bad effects of which is obvious to every farmer in the smallest degree conversant with the subject. In cutting the manure and loading the waggons, the collection of water from the manure is sometimes so great, as to render it necessary for my hands to use planks to stand on, in order to keep themselves dry. The manure thus completely saturated, with the water dripping from the waggons when loaded, is in a fine state to plough under. So soon as my farm-yard is cleared of manure, in the spring of the year I commence making my crop of manure for the next year, by drawing into the yard the corn stalks left the preceding winter: my cattle are still kept in the yard, where they remain until the middle of May, and are fed on the balance of wheat straw, which is carefully preserved for them, and thus lay a good foundation against the month of November following, at which period my stock cattle, (purchased during the month of September and October,) are brought into the farm-yard, to remain until spring; at the same time, I begin to draw in my corn stalks, on which and my wheat straw the cattle are supported during the winter. By this mode I take out every spring from 250 to 300 large waggon loads of good manure, in a nice state for my corn ground.—This dressing each field receives once in seven years; which, with plaster and clover, I find sufficient. But if soiling will answer my present expectations, my quantity of manure will be greatly increased, as my cattle are still in my farm-yard, never having been out, (except to water,) since last fall; nor will they leave it until ready for the butcher, which, from present appearances, they will be by the first of August. My farm-yard is one hundred feet long, by sixty feet wide; and enclosed on three sides, generally with a shed.

The product of the above farm,* on an average, is

1100 bushels of	Wheat,
1100 do.	Corn,
400 do.	Oats,
300 do.	Rye,
7000 weight of	Pork,
thirty head grass-fed Beef, between two and	
three hundred head of sheep kept, winter	

about forty head of black cattle, fifteen ditto of horses, and have always an abundance of provender. My horses, milk cows, work oxen, and sheep, have hay and corn fodder; my stock cattle live on wheat straw, and what they pick from the corn stalks after they have been thrown into the farm-yard.

Respectfully, your most obedient,

F. TILGHMAN.

Rockland, (Md.) June 1, 1820.

* I can give you assurances that the average is a low one.

Occasional Articles.

FROM THE MILTON INTELLIGENCER.

We have noticed, in some of the late numbers of the *Western Carolinian*, that the Grand Juries of Burke and Rutherford counties have complained of the unequal and oppressive system of representation that exists in our state under our present constitution. We rejoice to see that this subject begins to excite so much attention in the Western part of our state; and we know of no plan more effectual that can be devised, by which the sentiments of the people may be publicly known. A presentment by the grand jury of a county, we know, can be of little avail in itself; yet it cannot fail to indicate in what light the subject is viewed by the great body of our Western citizens. We do not at all hesitate in declaring it as our opinion, that their efforts, though for a while ineffectual, must ultimately prevail. Our eastern friends may not consent to a convention this year or the next; but we think the time is not far distant, when a due consideration for the interest of the state, and for the vital principle of democratic representation, must bring all parties to the same opinion. We are willing to admit, that the framers of our constitution have shown in that instrument a degree of wisdom above all praise, and that the constitutions of states should never be attacked "for slight and transient causes;" but the least reflection on our political situation, must lead all candid men to deprecate our present system of territorial representation; under which, contrary to all the tenets of republican principles, the minority, (instead of the majority,) do really direct the councils of our state.

THE PUBLIC.

EXTRAORDINARY CORN.

A writer in the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, noticing an account of corn 14 or 15 feet high, which was supposed to be an uncommon height, says that Mr. Jesse Sharpless, of that city, "has had corn growing in rank luxuriance some feet higher than his three-story brick house in Market-street, [prodigious!] which house rises proudly pre-eminent above its compeers. However improbable this may appear, it is an absolute fact, and is not considered as a phenomenon by Mr. Sharpless, who possesses the means of producing this cloud-capped corn annually, without bestowing upon the culture of it any more labor than corn usually requires." After this, Jack-the-Giant-killer's bean, which grew so high that the top was out of sight, will hardly be considered fabulous. We do not mean to say, however, that such corn never grew as is described; but.....we should like mightily to see it!

FROM A BATAVIA, (N. Y.) PAPER.

FEMALE INDUSTRY.

We have just had the pleasure of examining an elegant specimen of linen shirting, in imitation of fine Irish linen, manufactured by Mrs. L. Smith, of Middlebury, in this county. The neat and finished appearance of the fabric would do honor to our first rate manufactories, and is an example of domestic ingenuity and industry worthy the imitation of our fair country-women.—Some estimation of its quality and texture may be obtained from the fact, that Mr. J. Lay, merchant of this village, paid Mrs. Smith one dollar and fifty cents per yard for the whole piece.

WARNING TO HUSBANDS.

A farmer in the village of Geneva, (N. Y.) infuriated by a woman of abandoned character, lately turned an amiable wife and children out of doors, to give room to a wretch who had seduced him by her allurements. Information was given to the magistrates that he had absented himself from his wife, and thereby violated the law; they accordingly directed the overseers of the poor to enforce the 22d section of the "Act for the relief and settlement of the poor," by taking and seizing the goods and chattels, and to let out and receive the annual rents and profits of the lands and tenements of this unfaithful husband, for the benefit of his wife and children: this was duly performed; and the alluring Dulcinea who had decoyed the unwary farmer into her snares, not having gained a legal residence in the town, was brought before the justices to give an account of herself: she obstinately refused to give them any satisfaction; she was therefore convicted as a disorderly person, and committed to jail for sixty days at hard labor. This is as it should be.

[N. York paper.

FOREIGN.

REVOLUTION AT NAPLES.

[From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of July 24.]

We think that all our readers will concur with our satisfaction at this termination of a system of Government, as disgraceful as any thing which has existed in modern history. When we employ these terms to express the character of the Neapolitan Government, we do not use them hastily nor without due consideration. It is perfectly true, and we know it, that the character of the King of Naples was neither despotic nor even vicious, in the moral sense of the word. It is perfectly true that he is a man of simple habits, of humane and benevolent feelings, and of affable and ingenuous address. But when we have made these acknowledgments, we have said all that can be said in his favor. He is a prince, if not totally without education, at least without any of those benefits from culture which are necessary to qualify a person even for a king. His understanding is of an inferior order. His pleasures are in the chase. He has no will of his own, because without the information upon which to form one. He is, and always has been, governed by his favorites, and those favorites, even in the best times, of that degree of talent and knowledge, which we are accustomed to see in England in men appointed to be Lord Chamberlains and Masters of the Horse, or Masters of the Ceremonies at Bath or Cheltenham.

It may readily be imagined, what must have been the system of administration under such a King and such ministers, when a constitution, so loose and open as to oppose no restraint whatever to the royal will, rendered the actual government of the country nothing more than the will and discretion of the minister of the day. Accordingly, Turkey alone excepted, and scarcely excepted, there were more examples of the grossest tyranny and ill government in Naples than in any other kingdom in the world. Almost all the Barons, and who are nearly as numerous as our forty-shilling freeholders in England, had a signorial jurisdiction on their lands—all their Baronies were franchises, or rather County Palatinates; they had the power of imprisonment, and of all corporal punishment, short of death; they tried all offenders in their courts, and imposed penalties at their pleasure. Every man within their district was totally within their power and at their mercy. They abused this power to the monopoly of all the necessities of life and all the produce of the land. No one could gather their own vintage, nor reap the harvest on their own lands, until the Baron's steward made his circuit through every field, and appointed the quota which every one was to send to the Baron at a fixed price,—such price moreover, to be fixed by the steward. This monopoly extended to every thing. All the remaining produce might be sent to market, but under the restriction, that it must be ground at the Baron's mill.

The next intolerable burthen was in the taxes,—not, indeed, in the rates, but in the vexatious and merciless manner in which they were collected. The taxes, like the Baron's quota, are in kind, and were assessed in the same manner. The collectors travelled the country like the Baron's steward, and, like him, surveyed every field severally. They then affixed the portion to be paid by the proprietor.—If there were afterwards any failure of payment, the most merciless proceeding was resorted to.—The family of the proprietor was effectually eradicated from the district, and the proprietor himself sent to a prison, where he remained forgotten for ever, and therein, most probably, a prisoner for life. Besides, there was a poll-tax, or so much per head for every male and female above twelve years old; the effect of which filled the prisons with defaulters from one end of the kingdom to the other. All those who did not pay it were subject to be seized and imprisoned; and as such imprisonment was afterwards reviewed by no one, it was equivalent, as above said, to imprisonment for life. If a neighbourhood was at any time infested by more beggars than was deemed convenient, they might be all seized for the poll-tax, and sent by dozens and scores to the common jail in the capital.

The security of person and property in the privileged classes, depended only upon their own personal power. The roads and caverns, were covered with travelling brigands, so that travelling after sunset, even in the vicinity of the capital, was to expose the traveller to certain robbery, and probable assassination or murder.—Women—young girls in particular, were watched beyond the walls of a town or city, and then seized and carried off to the house of any profligate Baron, who might choose to employ his servants or hired brigands in such service. It was totally fruitless to appeal to the laws, even where the criminal was known. The judgment was intercepted by privilege, fear, or direct favor. By privilege, as perhaps the place where the act was committed was within the jurisdiction of some other Baron, and who had, therefore, a right to hear and decide the cause in his own court; by fear, as perhaps the judge was personally threatened with the vengeance of the brigands in the interest or employ of the offender, and as he well knew

that the laws could not protect him—or by favor, as the pardon of a Baron was almost a matter of course.

We feel persuaded that we need say no more to justify the expression of our satisfaction in the subversion of a government of this kind. A weak government is so much worse than a despotic one, as a hundred ruffians are worse than one. It is the vice of a weak government, that all its servants, from the highest to the lowest, and all members and parts of it, nobility, clergy, and town magistrates or judges, together with all those to whom landed property gives a local jurisdiction, and power, are enabled to become tyrants—and are usually tyrants of the worst kind, because under no restraint of habit, example, or education. Such was the government of Naples and Sicily—not a constitutional despotism in the King, but a practical despotism from the effect of a weak administration of laws fundamentally bad.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 13.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have received files of the London Courier and Morning Chronicle to the 30th July, and Liverpool papers to the 1st of August, inclusive, have been received at New-York. They offer very little news of interest, and are chiefly occupied by trials for murder and treason. We had before been informed of the Queen's determination to attend in person at her trial by the house of lords. On this head the London Courier remarks:—"We are persuaded she is the only female in the kingdom who could sit and hear such evidence as we are taught to expect must be given." The same paper is much disturbed and incensed by her answer to an address from the town of Wakefield; and indeed her strain is full of meaning, as well as of resolution. "If I am condemned without justice, and dethroned against all law, the liberties of every individual will receive a fatal stab, and the character of the highest judiciary will be blasted to the latest posterity." She dwells also upon her expectation of "an eventual triumph in the affections of the people." This kind of impeachment of her judges, and appeal to the strength of the people, in anticipation of her conviction, is made in nearly all of her replies to the addresses which have been presented to her from various quarters. One of those addresses, from Nottingham, is said to have been signed by seven thousand eight hundred females. We trust that there could not be found, in the whole United States, as many, in the respectable classes of the sex, to act in a similar manner towards a woman laboring under such charges, and of a general character so equivocal, to say the least, as her majesty. It is reported in the ministerial circles in London, that Pergami has arrived in Holland; and we should not be surprised to learn soon, that he has made his grand entry into the British metropolis. The Italian witnesses against his royal patroness, said to be two hundred in number, remained at quarters in the neighborhood of the Hague, under the protection of the English ambassador near the court of the Netherlands. Letters from the Hague, quoted in the London papers, state that the Dutch people consider themselves degraded by their presence. If they cannot now appear in England with safety, they have, we think, much to dread during the period of the trial, notwithstanding the cordon of troops with which, according to rumor, the British metropolis is to be invested, and the encampment of the 8,000 men which is to be formed on Blackheath. The Queen has appeared formally as an author, in her own defence. We find the following advertisement in the London Morning Chronicle of the 28th July: "The Defence of her Majesty the Queen, against the charges that malice, supported by perjury, brought against her Majesty in 1806. By her Majesty the Queen. Printed by T. and J. Allman Booksellers to her Majesty." We observe also advertised in the same paper, "A Prayer for our Gracious Queen Caroline, recommended to be used in Private Families, till such time as her Majesty's name shall appear in its proper place in the Church service." In addition to this kind of literary assistance, tributes of respect to her Majesty in verses by Rev. Clergymen are announced; and the Radical writers have exerted themselves on her side by performances, of which the following advertisement, copied from the Morning Chronicle, may serve as a specimen.

THE QUEEN!—Illustrated with 13 Cuts, price 1s. the 5th Edition of *The Queen that Jack found*; written in the style of "The House that Jack Built," and dedicated to Mr. Alderman Wood.

"Disloyal? No; She's punished for her truth; and undergoes assaults More goddess-like than wife-like."

Cymbeline.

Description of the Cuts.—1. Vignette, representing Britannia and Wisdom shielding Innocence.—2. The Queen that Jack found.—3. The laughable Figure that wears a C—n.—4. Om—t—da, the Hanoverian Rascal, searching for Scandal.—5. The brave Tar who horsewhipped the Spy.—6. The Bishop and the Liturgy.—7. The Horse Leech, with his Green Bag of Lies.—8. The Patriot Wood.—9. The Courtier, the Cat's paw of State.—10. The Fellows, a part of the Crew, accompanied by Old Nick, the Cabin-maker.—11. The Gentlemen at Bootle's.—12. The Methodist, with his Tale of the Tub.—13. The Queen's Subjects, the true Friends to the Throne.

Printed and published by John Fairburn, 2, Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

The true business of the nation within the province of Parliament, is almost entirely set

aside by this scandalous question of the Queen's irregularities. It has caused the indefinite postponement of the subjects of Roman Catholic Emancipation, and Parliamentary Reform, with other great enquiries tending to provide remedies either for the political disaffection or the physical distress by which the existence of the government and social order itself are threatened. The monopoly of interest which it has gained in the Legislature is pleasantly illustrated in the following passage of a speech of Lord Holland on the Alien Bill, delivered July 18th.

"As he thought this Bill well worthy of attention, he was not to be deterred from performing his duty because there was another subject which attracted much attention. As to that subject, indeed, the public and Parliament, and in some degree, he would own, he himself, were in the situation which was described by the author of a book which he had read eighteen years ago. The author of that work, Mr. Eaton, who had put his observations during his travels in Turkey into a book called the Survey of the Turkish Empire, happened to land at a port of Bulgaria with 26 persons in his suite, where he was introduced to the Greek Governor, who was sitting on a bench with a Turk of great distinction. This Turk, with a look which manifested that 'great distinction,' gave his order, that Mr. Eaton, with all his suite, should have their heads cut off, and he accordingly sent for a bag, probably a green bag, as green was a colour in great honor with persons of that persuasion, [a laugh!] and for some sawdust, the bag being to receive the heads, and the sawdust to absorb the blood of Mr. Eaton and his companions. In the suite of Mr. Eaton, was an interpreter of the Italian nation, besides whom, there was not one who could speak a word of Turkish. The whole of the twenty-six were very earnest with the interpreter to state who they were, and what claims they had on the respect of the Turkish Authorities.—But he had unfortunately got a glimpse of the bag, and with all the grimace which is peculiar to the people of the south of Europe, he kept exclaiming, (and not a word else would he utter,) *Ah! quel sacco! quel maledetto sacco!* 'Oh! that bag! that accursed bag!' [a laugh!] so that Mr. Eaton and his followers were in imminent danger of losing their property, their lives, and possibly their characters, because this bag so filled the imagination of the interpreter. When he saw the number of the Bills on the Table, he thought the country was something in the situation of Mr. Eaton's suite, since Parliament, the interpreter of the wishes of the people, was likely to allow their pockets to be picked, and their liberties to be endangered, because of their dismay at the accursed Green Bag. [A laugh!]"

If there be any topic besides this to which serious attention is paid, it is the extension of the British Trade. Committees of Parliament had been busy in examining the merchants of London and Liverpool engaged in the commerce with South America, with a view to ascertain its value and the means of its enlargement. The reports of the committees appointed to investigate the state of trade, agriculture and manufactures, generally, do not hold out any expectation that there will be any material relaxation of the restrictive system.—They recognize it, impliedly at least, as a national evil, but represent it as incapable of speedy cure, by reason of the vast, unmanageable interests which it has created. Mr. Wallace, in presenting (July 18th) the first of the reports of the Committee on Foreign Trade, complained heavily of "the extraordinary multiplication and complexity of the laws by which commerce was affected." He stated that the number of laws relative to mercantile transactions was, in 1815, fifteen hundred, of which eleven hundred were in full and almost daily operation; and that many additions had been since made.

SPAIN.

We are indebted to a friend for several numbers of a Madrid Paper. "The Universal Spanish Observer," to the 13th July inclusive. The contents of this paper furnish additional testimony respecting the rapid development and unexpected culture of the Spanish mind. It presents essays devoted to the elucidation of each article of the Constitution, notices of new Spanish works on Politics; articles of foreign news, and editorial disquisitions of the most energetic and enlightened character. We can perceive, however, that the daily press begins to be a little licentious as to mutual abuse, and that the Cortes are not likely to be spared, if they admit of that latitude of animadversion which the spirit of their Constitution would seem to accord.

On the subject of South America, a proposition was announced to the assembly, "to decree a general amnesty, embracing all Ultra-marine Spain, in commemoration of the Installation of the Cortes—to suspend all hostilities as far as possible; to introduce gazettes and public documents, &c. to the end that the natives of South America may be convinced that European Spain desires only union with them, and mutual prosperity." The report of the "Department of Ultra-marine Government," read to the Cortes, gives a flattering picture of her South American affairs, and represents generally, that such measures had been taken as, if they did not promise the absolute pacification of all the provinces, at least gave reason to expect that of the greater part. It suggests that the force of small vessels in a course of equipment for the South American coasts, was destined to protect them from the pirates that infested their seas and respected no flag. It mentions that perfect tranquility reigned in Peru; that there was some disturbance in Chili, owing to the events in Buenos Ayres—that Buenos Ayres was in utter confusion and

anarchy—that the new Kingdom of Grenada had been lately invaded by a band of adventurers, which had made some progress, but was held in check by the national troops; that it was believed the re-establishment of the constitutional system had been welcomed in Venezuela, as it had been in La Guira;—that in Potosi, Vera Cruz, and the Internal Provinces, there was no longer an appearance of insurrection—and that in New Mexico, measures had been taken to prevent the intrusion into that province of adventurers from Louisiana.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The ship Washington, Capt. Mount, 50 days from London, arrived at this port last night. By this arrival, we are furnished with another supply of English papers—but the dates, of course, are not so late by three days, as were received by the Amity.

Another Attempt at Reconciliation with the Queen.—The *True Briton*, (an independent paper,) of Monday evening, July 24th, says:—

"We are assured that his Majesty no sooner learned the wishes of the country, than he resolved to sacrifice all his personal feelings, and Ministers were desired to concede every thing consistent with the honor of the Crown and the dignity of the Nation. On Thursday last they are reported to have gone so far as to propose the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy—but, as the Queen did not stipulate for such an equivalent, we may be allowed to doubt this part of our information. It is certain, that such a thing was intimated as probable to her Majesty, by a gentleman in the confidence of Government. The Queen, however, received the intimation with great distrust; declaring, at the same time, that her honor was too deeply implicated to admit of any thing but the most solemn recognition of her innocence.

[By the ship *Tabacco-Plant*, arrived at Norfolk.]

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Paris Journals of Saturday last have arrived this morning. The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordinance, dated the 26th ult. which confirms the intelligence we yesterday published in a letter from Havre, relative to the imposition of an extra tonnage duty upon American vessels. The following are its enactments:

"The tonnage duties levied upon foreign ships, on their entrance into the ports of our kingdom situated in Europe, shall be substituted, as respects vessels belonging to the United States, by a special duty of 90 francs, (3*l.* 1*s.* sterling per ton,) without prejudice to the additional tenth.

"Such vessels as can prove that they left the ports of the Union, and were bound direct to a French port, previously to the 15th of June last, (at which period the act of Congress, dated the 15th May, must have been known throughout the Union,) will only be liable to the ordinary tonnage duty; as also ships coming into our ports in ballast.

"The enactments of the present ordinance will cease to have effect, if the act of Congress of the 15th of May, should have been annulled, and from the moment that the official knowledge of such abrogation shall have been received in France.

A second Ordinance enacts, that from the 15th of October next, and until the 21st of March, inclusively, there shall be granted a premium of ten francs per hundred kilogrammes on Cottons of the two Americas, imported into France, in French or foreign vessels, with the exception of those of the Union.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, SEPT. 15.

The regular trading ship London Packet, Capt. TRACY, arrived at this port last night in 34 days from the Isle of Wight, bringing London Papers to the 9th of August.

Two powerful Parties exist in England as to the concerns of the Queen—and at every place of amusement any speech that even distantly applies to the King or Queen, is applauded by one party and hissed by the other. Addresses continue to be sent to Her Majesty—and she makes spirited replies, that bespeak her a very innocent, or a bold daring woman.

A large meeting had been held in Middlesex, at which Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Waithman, Mr. Wood, &c. assisted. A number of high-toned Resolutions had been passed, and an Address to the Queen voted. The *Courier* complains of the incoherent language and misrepresentations of the speakers.

Trials for High Treason continue to go on. At Sterling, Aug. 4, twenty two prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to be executed Sept. 8. Six were acquitted.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF YORK died on the 6th of Aug. She is to be buried in a vault which she caused to be made, and her funeral is to be private, agreeably to her request.

RUSSIA, SPAIN, &c.

RUSSIA has addressed an important State Paper to the Ministers of the Allied Powers on the affairs of SPAIN. It wishes Spain happiness under her new Constitution, but complains of the means employed to introduce it—and seems to require the Cortes to disavow the proceedings of the 6th of March (concerning the King) as essential to the Allied Powers maintaining amicable relations with Spain.

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

From Paris Journals to Aug. 6.

An insurrection is stated to have broken out in Sicily, in which the Neapolitan Troops sustained, with various success, an obstinate and bloody conflict.—*Moniteur.*

Private letters announce that a General Insurrection has broken out in Sicily, and it is said that that Island, detaching itself from the Kingdom of Naples, has declared its Independence.

[*Journal de Paris.*]

Very bloody conflicts have taken place in Sicily, between the inhabitants and the Constitutional Troops. It appears that the Sicilians had seized upon the Fortresses, and declared their Independence. It is added that the Neapolitan Government has despatched fresh reinforcements of troops to Sicily.—*Gaz. de France.*

Prince Cariate has arrived at Vienna from Sicily, on an extraordinary Mission. Secret Councils have been held, and it is intimated Austria has ordered a corps d'armee to be assembled in the Venetian Territory, and intends to act against the Neapolitan Revolution, or to prevent it from spreading.

NAPLES, July 21.—Letters from Palermo, of the 9th, announce a great movement in Sicily. The Carbonari are pursued on all sides. In that Island they will not sanction, in any manner, the Revolution which has been operated in Naples.

It has been officially announced that Tunis is blockaded by an Algerine Squadron. Other Algerines appear to be cruising for Tuscan vessels.

At Bordeaux, a mob of men and women have, by the suddenness of their assault, rescued a soldier condemned to be shot, from a guard of gendarmes.

In the sitting of the Spanish Cortes on the 12th of July, M. Torre proposed to prohibit the importation of foreign corn at all times that the price did not exceed, in the ports of Spain, 70 reals the fanega, and the exportation of it when it did exceed 30 reals.

Domestic.

YELLOW FEVER.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 19.

Yellow Fever.—Three deaths have occurred in this city, within two days, which are pronounced by competent authority to be decided cases of *Endemial*, or, as it is commonly called, *Yellow-Fever*. Three other cases are stated to exist.—The subjects are all strangers to our climate; three of them having arrived here, within a few days, from Philadelphia. We trust that this prompt declaration of the existence of *fever* in our city, will gain for our future statements of its progress, (should it unfortunately extend its sphere,) an implicit belief. But from the advanced state of the season, a hope may reasonably be entertained that its extent will be limited.

BOARD OF HEALTH, }
September 19, 1820. }

The Board of Health sincerely regret that they are compelled to announce to their fellow-citizens that the *YELLOW FEVER* does exist within the city. Three deaths have occurred within the last few days, and there are three new cases reported. The persons who have died were strangers to the climate, as are also those who are now sick of the disease.

By order of the Board.

DANIEL STEVENS,
Chairman of the Board of Health.

SEPTEMBER 20.

The Fever.—We yesterday re-echoed the report that the Yellow-Fever had made its appearance in the city, because we are determined that no blame shall attach to us on the score of concealment. Our inquiries yesterday were diligent, and resulted in the conviction that no new case had occurred. One of the three persons reported as sick in our last, died yesterday.

[*Courier.*]

The ship *Venus*, captain Candler, arrived at New-York on the 8th inst. in 50 days from London, with a cargo of dry goods, &c. and \$200,000 in *Specie*.

According to the official report, there were 94 deaths (whites) in the city of Savannah from the 1st to the 14th inst.—49 were between the ages of 20 and 40.

A writer in the Savannah Georgian attributes the fatal disease now prevalent in that city, to the great increase of the *Pride of India trees*. ib.

SAVANNAH, SEPT. 16.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the notice of his honor the Mayor, and urge the adoption of the prudent measure recommended, with all the influence we possess;—for it has become apparent, that a mortality prevails in our ill-fated city, which spares neither age nor sex—neither native nor stranger; but with one wide, dreadful, and sudden sweep, consigns to the solitary tomb the staid and temperate, the sober and careful, as well as the freer-liver and the dissipated. Neither is the disease confined to any particular portion of our city.—Though some wards or sections may have been sooner or more severely visited than others, yet we know of not even a square which has been entirely exempt. We can call it nothing but a pestilence, which mocks at all the wisdom of the healing art; and still prevails, and increases, in proportion to the desolation it spreads. Scarcely an instance is known where the patient has survived the first attack; and the general term of the disease is three, four, and sometimes five days. The voice of mourning and lamentation is heard in almost every house, and anxious and gloomy forebodings darken the countenances of the survivors. When and how will this awful visitation end! The medical faculty are entirely at a loss. The vials of wrath seem to be emptying themselves upon our devoted city:—And may God have mercy upon the creatures he has made.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1820.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A press of other matter has induced us to lay by "The Recluse," for the present, maugre all the author's plaintive expressions of disappointment should it fail to appear this week. Indeed, to be candid, we are not over-anxious to stuff our readers with such stale fare as the productions of "The Recluse" are becoming...more especially, as they bear such indubitable marks of plagiarism!

We hope "A Western Carolinian" will excuse the trivial alteration we took the liberty to make in the wording of his communication. We deemed some alteration necessary, in order to preserve an intelligible connexion in the sense of the piece; yet we are well persuaded that the author, if he has a mind, is capable of writing with a degree of correctness that would withstand the attacks of a professed critic. Here we will beg leave to remark, that if some of our correspondents will pay a closer attention to the proper placing of words and arrangement of sentences in their communications, and not altogether disregard the rules of punctuation, and will take the trouble to write a legible hand, they will save us a deal of perplexity, and perhaps themselves frequent mortifications, arising from the erroneous construction we might put upon their language, as it is impossible for us always to guess right, when we have no alternative left but to guess at an author's meaning.

New College.

We are gratified in being able this week to present to our readers the proceedings of the Convention which assembled at Lincolnton to consider the propriety of establishing another College in our state, to be located in some one of the Western counties. We learn from various sources, that the assemblage of gentlemen on this occasion was as respectable as any that was ever witnessed in this part of the state. The auspicious presage which the result of their conference affords of the success of the project, expands our hearts with an honest pride, and an inward exultation; and we sincerely hope that the heart of every true Western Carolinian will throb in unison with ours, for the complete accomplishment of this great design.

Pursuant to notice, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of citizens living West of the Yadkin River, was held in Lincolnton on the 22d ultimo, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of establishing another chartered Seat of Learning within the State of North-Carolina.

The Rev. Dr. McKree, of Iredell, prefaced the subject of their deliberations by an animated and eloquent Address; after which he was called to the Chair, and Thomas G. Folk, of Mecklenburg, was appointed Secretary.

The agents of the Charlotte Committee submitted many letters, addressed to them by citizens residing in the upper parts of Georgia, South-Carolina, and most of the unrepresented counties in North-Carolina, all testifying their satisfaction at the contemplated Institution, and promising their co-operation and support.

The Rev. J. M. Wilson, supported by Mr. Mushatt, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the institution of another public Seat of Learning in the Western part of North-Carolina, is a matter of high importance, and identified with the best interest of the state, in a civil and religious point of light.

2. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the aforesaid institution is one of a practicable kind.

3. Resolved, That this Convention, for the success of the aforesaid design, laying aside, as far as possible, all party or sectional interests and prejudices, do pledge their personal exertions to carry the same into execution.

Agreeably to a resolution of the Convention, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman as a Committee to designate twenty-five Trustees:

From the county of Burke, Col. Wm. Irwin;
Rutherford, Col. Walton;
Lincoln, Gen. J. Graham;
Iredell, Mr. Mushatt;
Rowan, Mr. Andrews;
Cabarrus, Jno. F. Phifer, Esq.
Mecklenburg, the Hon. Wm. Davidson;
York District, (S. C.) Jno. Harris, Esq.

The above Committee, after retiring, reported that they had selected the following gentlemen as Trustees, and that they be recommended as such to the Legislature:

The Rev. Dr. McKree,
General George Lee Davidson,
Jno. Nesbet, Esq.
Colonel Thomas G. Polk,
The Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell,

Colonel Joseph Pickett,
The Rev. J. M. Wilson,
Mr. Isaac T. Avery,
The Rev. Mr. Stork,
Major Greenlee,
John Phifer,
The Rev. John Robinson,
The Hon. M. Stokes,
Robert H. Barton,
Lauson Henderson,
The Rev. W. Hunter,
The Rev. Mr. Keer,
The Hon. Mr. Franklin,
Dr. McIntire,
Colonel Davidson,
The Rev. Mr. Miller,
Colonel Thomas Lenoir,
The Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick,
James Patton, Esq. and
The Hon. Mr. Culpepper.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

1. Resolved, That the present Chairman of this meeting be vested with the power of calling a meeting of the Trustees, at such time and place as he may think proper.

2. Resolved, That in the event of any of the Trustees refusing to serve, or being called off by death or otherwise, that a majority of the acting Trustees shall have the power of filling up such vacancies.

On motion of Mr. Mushatt, seconded by the Hon. D. M. Farney, it was

Resolved, That the whole number of Trustees be limited to forty-five; and that the twenty-five Trustees named, and concurred in by a vote of the Convention, be empowered to fix on the location of the contemplated Institution, either by themselves, or with such portion of the additional twenty Trustees, as they may think proper to call to their assistance.

Resolved, That the Trustees recommended to the Legislature, be vested with full power to select and appoint the remaining twenty.

It was next

Resolved, That Major Lauson Henderson, of Lincoln, Col. Wm. Irwin, of Burke, and Thomas G. Polk, of Mecklenburg, together with Robert Williamson, Esq. be requested to attend the meeting of the Legislature, as Delegates of this Convention, and to unite their exertions in obtaining the interesting and important charter for which we are about to petition.

Col. T. Avery, seconded by Gen. J. Graham, moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Dr. McKree, for the eloquent and impressive address delivered on the subject of our meeting this day, and for the patient and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

Resolved, That Dr. McKree be requested for a copy of his Address for publication.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Western Carolinian.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A CONVENTION...JUSTICE DEMANDS IT.

No event of the American Revolution have I dwelt upon with more satisfaction, being a Western Carolinian, than the battle fought between the Whigs and Tories at Ramsour's Mills, in Lincoln county, in this state. At that place, our valiant forefathers, rude, undisciplined, unprepared, with only a slip of paper in their hats as a mark of distinction, met an equal or a superior number of their countrymen who favored British tyranny, and performed acts of valor that would live in immortal story, if penned by the hand of genius. "Freedom, equality of rights or death," was their motto. They thought that all men by nature were free and equal; and to preserve this birthright inviolate to their posterity, they placed all at venture in the dreadful conflict of a civil war. The dying patriot encouraged his comrades to persevere in the cause of freedom, and encouraged his children never to submit to taxation without an equal representation.

Have we obeyed the sacred injunction of our parents? Too deeply involved in plans of avarice, we have become tributary to a contemptible minority in the East! They formerly made us pay the same taxes for our poor land in the West, some not worth twenty-five cents per acre, that they in the East paid for land worth one hundred dollars per acre. We have suffered petitions for the division of our county, (which is too extensive and populous for the convenient distribution of justice,) to be treated with ridicule: we have heard a distinguished member of our Eastern law-givers, in the Legislative Hall, call on his Eastern brethren to prevent a division of the counties of the West, for fear of adding to their

weight in the Assembly. Yet the county of Rowan contains as many freemen as five of the Eastern counties; while she sends only three members, and they fifteen!! The Eastern minority selects, in almost all instances, the Judges and officers of the state from the East. Even the Supreme Court has been removed to Raleigh.

Our valiant ancestry acted from principle. A pitiful tax on tea threw the country into convulsions, that led to our glorious Independence. We, their descendants, have suffered all the above indignities and oppressions, with servile tameness. Yet I would hope that the fire of '76 is not yet extinguished: It has been a generous forbearance. We have asked—and let us not ask but once more—from our brethren of the East, for Justice. Justice is all we want. If we are refused it, I hope my countrymen will show they still possess the same abhorrence of oppression that distinguished their fathers in the field of Ramsour's Mills.

A WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

A report having insidiously crept into circulation, that the Misses Slaters were soon to resign the charge of the Salisbury Female Academy, we are authorized to state, for the information of those who feel an interest in the welfare of the Academy, that these worthy young Ladies have no intention of leaving us; nor, to our knowledge, have they ever harbored such a thought. The Academy is continually increasing in reputation under theirs and Miss Mitchell's instruction. It is with peculiar satisfaction we are enabled to state, that, while sickness has been prevalent in many towns to the north and south of us, we have had scarcely an instance of it here; the pupils in the Academy, especially, have been very healthy.

A NOTORIOUS VILLAIN.

A correspondent at Lincolnton, under date of the 25th September, requests us to warn the public against a villain by the name of Jeremiah Smith, who is lurking in that part of the country. Said Smith is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, and quite fat; wears homespun pantaloons and vest, grounded with copperas color, coat of the same color, made rather short. He learned the blacksmith's trade in Burke county, in Col. Andrew Beard's shop. He was branded in the right hand at Burke Superior Court, for manslaughter. He had the mark cut out, but it is still perceptible. He may be readily known, as he is a large, fat, impudent looking man. It is said he has a family in South Carolina, somewhere between Camden and Rocky Mount, and it is probable he will attempt to get to them. He rode a bay horse. He has often been pursued, and a number of times taken, for the most flagrant violations of law; but the rascal has always succeeded in extricating himself, and still roams about the country, setting at defiance the arm of justice. Mr. Moore, a worthy and resolute citizen, once came upon Smith alone and unarmed—a desperate struggle ensued; but Smith being much the largest and strongest, he worsted Moore, stabbed him with a dirk, and, had his pistol not missed fire, would have shot him dead on the spot. Happily, Mr. Moore's wound is not dangerous. The fellow has so often kidnapped negroes in South-Carolina, that the different rewards which have been offered for his apprehension amount to upwards of 2000 dollars. It is hoped that every good citizen will be vigilant in endeavoring to bring to justice this atrocious scoundrel.

LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, North-Carolina, October 1, 1820.

B. Asa Barnes, John Barton, C. A. W. Carosses, Henry Cline, Joseph Crawford, D. John Davis, Charles Dorton, L. James Elder, F. Ebenezer Flinn, G. Francis Glass, H. Elisha Honeycutt, J. James Handley, Abner Higgins, Dr. Daniel Hazellus, Dr. William Houston, J. John Jarrat, 2, L. Zachariah Lytle, Jonas Lipe, M. Richard A. McKee, John S. McCaleb, P. William Peacock, Henry Phifer, William Porter, Benjamin Plunket, Elizabeth Phifer, R. Nancy Russell, S. Martin Stough, Michael Sides, John B. Skillington, John Stirewalt, sen. Elijah Smith, W. James Wallard, Isaac Willie, Philip Wagner, O. Willie, James Wier.

By DAVID STOKER, A. P. M. 3w17p

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.

JOHN ARNOLD, as. } Debt...Jud. Atta. served in the hands of Benjamin Stead.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case resides in another government, it is ordered that all proceedings be stayed for three months; and that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court to be held for said county, on the first Monday in November next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

6w17 A Copy: JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

Horse Stolen.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, (supposed by a negro fellow,) on Saturday night, the 23d of September, a dark sorrel horse, about 9 years of age, 14 hands high, a white spot on each shoulder, but no other marks. The said negro was seen four miles from the place where the horse was stolen, by three travellers, who described the horse and negro. The negro had a new blanket and new saddle-bags on the horse. He was on the great road to Guilford county. I will give TEN DOLLARS REWARD for my horse, so as I get him again, and Ten Dollars for apprehending the thief, so that he may be brought to justice.

Rowan County, N. C. MICHAEL ZINKE
Sept. 30, 1820. 3w17p

Fayetteville Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.)

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	10	10
Beef, mess	lb.	5	6
Reeswax	gal.	25	25
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	70	70
Peach	lb.	70	70
Apple	lb.	30	30
Butter	lb.	50	50
Corn	bush.	50	50
Cotton, Up'and	100 lb.	15	15
Flour, superfine	bbl.	4	4
Flax seed	bush.	1	1
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1
North'n	lb.	60	60
Hog's lard	lb.	9	10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	6	6
English	lb.	5	6
Lead	lb.	10	10
Molasses	gal.	40	40
Oats	bush.	30	30
Pork	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	75	1
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1	1
W. Island, 4th do.	do.	3d do.	90
New-England	lb.	45	50
Rice	100 lb.	3	4
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.	1	90
Liverpool ground	lb.	1	1
Steel, German	lb.	11	12
Blistered	lb.	22	25
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	1	1
Loaf	lb.	124	125
Tea, Young Hyson	lb.	120	140
Hyson	lb.	175	2
Imperial	lb.	150	175
Gunpowder	lb.	4	5
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	10	15
manufactured	lb.	65	70
Tallow	bush.	55	60
Whiskey	gal.	55	60

Gig and Carriage Making.

THE subscriber, lately from Baltimore, having, a few days since, rented of B. P. Pearson all his shops and tools, respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of North-Carolina and the contiguous districts of South-Carolina, that he intends carrying on the

Gig and Carriage Making Business,

In all its various branches. He hopes to have it in his power, in a short time, to supply the former customers of the establishment, and all others who feel inclined to purchase, with a neat assortment of Sulkeys, Gigs, Kittereens, Dearbons, &c. finished in the best manner, and will be sold low for cash, or on short credit. Orders from gentlemen in the country, and those living at a distance, will be attended to with punctuality. All kinds of repairs belonging to the above business shall be done at my shop, with neatness and despatch.

A. N. JUMP.

Salisbury, Sept. 26, 1820.—16

New Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber has now in operation, a new Machine for Carding Wool into Rolls, at his dwelling, near Miller's bridge, on Abot's Creek; where he will card wool into rolls at ten cents per pound. The wool, before brought, must be well washed and picked; have all matted ends and dirty locks cut off; also, all sticks, burrs, and other hard substances, carefully separated from it, as they tend to injure and ruin the cards. One pound of clean grease, or oil, will be required to every ten pounds of wool; with a sufficiency of strong sheets, or linen, to contain the rolls.

Those who may want wool of different colors nicely mixed, can be accommodated.

AZARIAH MERRELL.

Rowan County, N. C. Sept. 13, 1820.—3w15

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the SHOE & BOOT MAKING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by H. Slighter; and where he intends carrying it on in the most fashionable manner, in all its various branches, with the greatest neatness and despatch. He pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to deserve public support.

HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, Sept. 19, 1820.—15w

500 Dollars Reward!

EARLY this morning, the carpenters engaged in co-erding "The Yadkin Toll Bridge," returning to their work, discovered the south end of it to be on fire. The timely discovery, and the exertions of themselves and the negroes on the premises, prevented its sustaining any further injury than the loss of eight or ten feet of wenching-bearing. From the circumstance of a pine torch, half consumed, being found at the spot where the fire commenced, and other strong circumstantial proofs, there is no doubt but it was the act of some vile incendiary. The above reward will be given for the detection of the wretch.

LEWIS BEARD, Proprietor.

Salisbury, August 29, 1820. 13

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1820.

Caleb Erwin, } Original Attachment:

vs. } Alexander White,

William Erwin, } summoned as Guarisher.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Erwin, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks, in the Western Carolinian, a newspaper printed in the town of Salisbury, that unless the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and there plead, answer, &c. judgment final will be taken against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness John Travis, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty, and the forty-fifth year of American Independence. [15] JOHN TRAVIS, Clerk.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Saturday, the first day of December next, 320 acres of land, on the waters of Lick Creek, joining John Wyatt, Henry Smith, and others. Said land to be sold as the property of William Doyle, for the tax for 1818-19.

September 1, 1820.

The Muse! whatever the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires—SCOTT.



ON THE ART OF PRINTING.

TUNE—Rise Columbia.

When wrapped in forms of papal gloom,
Dark superstition awed the world,
Consigned fair knowledge to the tomb,
And error's sable flag unfurled;
Earth heard this mandate from the skies,
"Let there be light—great ART arise."
Fair science wiped her tears and smiled,
And infant Genius plumed his wing,
The arts assemble round the child,
And all his glowing chorus sing:
Rise, sons of science! quick arise!
And lend thy light to darkened eyes.
Our art arose, and man had light,
The clouds of superstition fled,
The fiend of ignorance took his flight,
And error hid his hateful head:
Whilst swelled this chorus to the skies,
Our art shall live, and Freedom rise.
The goddess, who, for ages past,
Had wept beneath despotic night,
Her cowering fetters burst at last,
And claimed the charter of her right:
While men and seraphs joined this strain—
"PRINTING shall live, and freedom reign."
Hail! Freedom! Hail celestial guest!
O never from thy sons depart;
Thine be the empire of the west,
Thy temple every freeman's heart:
The art of Printing gave thee birth,
And brightens still thy reign on earth.
Arise, ye favored sons of light,
Professors of our heaven-born ART,
And in the chorus all unite,
While joy expands each throbbing heart:
The ART OF PRINTING shall endure,
And INDEPENDENCE be secure.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.

BULL TIMES WITH HYMEN.

HYMEN, the times so very bad are growing,
I fear like banks that thou wilt shortly stop;
For scarce enough is in thy business doing,
To pay the rent and lighting of thy shop.
In these dark days of dismal duns and debtors,
How rare the papers show the names of any,
Who, of thy making, buy a pair of fetters,
To give thy trade the profit of a penny.
Grieved should I be, indeed, beyond all telling,
To hear that thou wert broken, bankrupt, poor;
Grieved to behold thy stock at auction selling,
And see, "To let," inscribed upon thy door.
But much I fear thy business will miscarry,
And soon the sheriff be thy shoulders greeting;
For few the couples bold enough to marry,
Without some prospect afterwards of eating.
Pray, Hymen, take the counsel of a friend,
Stir up at once thy wits, be sharp and clever,
And coax thy brother gods the TIMES to mend,
Or else thy "occupation's gone," for ever.

Literary Extracts, &c.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE JESUITS.

In Buck's Miscellaneous works, we find the following account of the Jesuits, which we rather suspect is tinged with illiberality—whatever reproach, however, they may have brought upon themselves at a more remote period, and notwithstanding the emperor of all the Russias has bestowed them his dominions, we are persuaded they are an active, zealous, and intelligent order of christians. [Metropolitan.]

The Jesuits are a famous and religious order of the Romish Church, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish Knight, in the sixteenth century. The plan which this fanatic formed of its constitution and laws, was suggested, as he gave out, by the immediate inspiration of Heaven. But notwithstanding his high pretension, his design met at first with violent opposition. The Pope, to whom Loyola had applied for the sanction of his authority to confirm the institution, referred his petition to a committee of Cardinals. They represented the establishment to be unnecessary as well as dangerous, and Paul refused to grant his approbation of it. At last, Loyola removed all his scruples, by an offer which it was impossible for any Pope to resist. He proposed, that besides the three vows of poverty, of chastity, and of monastic obedience, which are common to all the orders of regulars, the members of his society should take a fourth vow of obedience to the Pope, binding themselves to go whithersoever he should command for the service of religion, and without requiring any thing from the holy see for their support. At a time when the papal authority had received such a shock by the revolt of so many nations from the Romish Church, at a time when every part of the Popish system was attacked with so much violence

and success, the acquisition of a body of men, thus peculiarly devoted to the see of Rome, and whom it might set in opposition to all its enemies, was an object of the highest consequence.—Paul, instantly perceiving this, confirmed the institution of the Jesuits by his bull, granted the most ample privileges to the members of the society, and appointed Loyola to be the first General of the order. The event fully justified Paul's discernment in expecting such beneficial consequences to the see of Rome from this institution. In less than half a century the Society obtained establishments in every country that adhered to the Roman Catholic Church; its power and wealth increased amazingly; the number of its members became great; their character as well as accomplishments was still greater; and the Jesuits were celebrated by the friends and dreaded by the enemies of the Romish faith, as the most able and enterprising order in the Church.

Though it must be confessed, that the Jesuits cultivated the study of ancient literature, and contributed much towards the progress of polite learning; though they have produced eminent masters in every branch of science, and can boast of a number of ingenious authors: yet, unhappy for mankind, their vast influence has been often exerted with the most fatal effects. Such was the tendency of that discipline observed by the Society in forming its members, and such the fundamental maxims in its constitution, that every Jesuit was taught to regard the interest of the order as the capital object, to which every consideration was to be sacrificed. As the prosperity of the order was intimately connected with the papal authority, the Jesuits, influenced by the same principle of attachment to the interests of their Society, have been the most zealous patrons of those doctrines which tend to exalt ecclesiastical power on the ruins of civil government. They have attributed to the court of Rome a jurisdiction as extensive and absolute, as was claimed by the most presumptuous pontiffs in the dark ages. They contended for the entire independence of ecclesiastics on the civil magistrates: They have published such tenets concerning the duty of opposing princes, who are enemies of the Catholic faith, as countenanced the most atrocious crimes, and tended to dissolve all the ties which connect subjects with their rulers. As the order derived both reputation and authority from the zeal with which it stood forth in defence of the Roman Church against the attacks of the reformers, its members, proud of this distinction, have considered it as their peculiar function to combat the opinions, and to check the progress, of the Protestants. They have made use of every art, and have employed every weapon against them. They have set themselves in opposition to every gentle or tolerating measure in their favor. They have incessantly stirred up against them all the rage of ecclesiastical and civil persecution. Whoever recollects events which have happened in Europe during two centuries, will find that the Jesuits may justly be considered as responsible for most of the pernicious effects arising from that corrupt and dangerous casuistry, from those extravagant tenets concerning ecclesiastical power, and from that intolerant spirit, which have been the disgrace of the Church of Rome throughout the period, and which have brought so many calamities upon society.

FROM RAFFLE'S TOUR.

THE CATACOMBS IN PARIS.

The catacombs present a different scene. There, underneath the ground, you pass through innumerable streets and lanes, whose buildings, (if one may so speak,) are composed of human bones, collected from the different cemeteries of Paris, and arranged according to the receptacles whence they were collected. It is, indeed, a Golgotha—a place of skulls: You pass through parishes of the dead: It is Paris in the grave. Here its once gay and busy people lie ranged in their last house, according to houses they occupied whilst living. It is an affecting sight: it is like going down into the very heart of the empire of death, and intruding into the capital of the king of terrors. One pile alone contains two millions four thousand human skulls, and the different heaps extend a mile in length. Nothing can be conceived more solemn and affecting than a visit to these dreary abodes. The indistinctness with which objects are seen by the feeble light of the tapers which you carry in your hand; the intricacy and uncertainty of the path you traverse, and which is only indicated as the right one by a black line drawn along the roof of the cavern, the loss of which clue might be fatal to the party—the thick and palpable darkness into which the innumerable passages branch out; the ghastly and affecting materials of which the walls that on every side enclose you are composed; the appropriate mottoes and sentiments engraven on the rude stones, with various sepulchral devices, inter-

spersed throughout the melancholy piles; the deep silence that reigns around, broken only by the voices of the visitors, in curiosity or terror—conspire to render this the most interesting and instructive of all the exhibitions I have ever seen. There the gay and volatile spirit of the French seems to have sunk into something like seriousness; and thoughts and words that refer to the Supreme Being, and an eternal world, recorded.

HENRY VIII.

WHIMSICAL SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND DEATH.

He was born in 1491, and began to reign 1509. He raised his favorites, the instruments of his crimes, from the depth of obscurity to the pinnacle of grandeur; and after setting them up as tyrants, put them to death like slaves. He was pre-eminent in religion: first quarrelling with Luther, whose doctrines he thought too republican: He became the defender of the Catholic faith; and then quarrelling with the Pope, who stood in the way of his murders, he was twice excommunicated. He made creeds and articles, and made it treason not to swear to them; and he burned his opponents with slow fire. He burned a heretical girl, the Maid of Kent, for her opinions. He disputed with a foolish schoolmaster on the Real Presence, and burned him to convince him. He beheaded Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas Moore, for not swearing that his own children were bastards. He robbed the churches, and gave the revenue of a convent to an old woman for a pudding. He burned a lovely young woman (Anne Askue) for jabbering of the Real Presence. He was in love, as in religion, delicate and tender.—He married his sister-in-law, and because her children died, divorced her: married her maid of honor, and made parliament and clergy declare he had done well. He beheaded the maid of honor for letting her handkerchief fall at a tilting, and two or three gentlemen with her, to keep her company; threw her body into an old arrow-case, and buried it therein, and the very next day married a third wife; and his parliament and his clergy made it treason not to say it was well. He next proposed to Francis I. to bring two princesses of Guise, and a number of other pretty French ladies, that he might choose a fourth wife among them. The French king was too gallant to bring ladies to market; so he fell in love with the picture of a Dutch lady, and married her without seeing her. When she came, he found she spoke Dutch, and did not dance well. He swore she was no maid, called her a Flanders mare, and turned her loose; and as he had destroyed Cardinal Wolsey when he was tired with his former wife, so he beheaded Cromwell when he was surfeited with this one. He married a fifth wife, with whom he was so delighted, that he had forms of thanksgiving composed by his bishops, and read in the churches; and then condemned her, her uncles, aunts, cousins, about a dozen in all, to be put to death. Having done all this, and much more, he died of a rotten leg, in the 58th year of his reign, and the 76th of his life.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

PUNISHMENT FOR INIQUITIES.

"Therefore, I will punish you for all your iniquities." [Amos, iii. 2.]

There is no truth more clearly enforced in the Sacred Scriptures, than that of punishment for disobedience to the laws of God—it runs through every page of the Divine Volume; and no truth more to be lamented, than that of man's proneness to violate those very laws. This is evident to any who will take trouble to examine the history of the Israelites. They were the peculiar favorites of God, as through them his laws were to be handed down to posterity. They were constantly receiving the most copious supplies of knowledge, and as constantly lapsing into the blindest ignorance. Prophets were continually sent, to warn, to counsel, and advise, yet they were as continually guilty of the most abandoned transgressions. Judgments were frequently inflicted, as a punishment for their iniquities, without any lasting benefit; and mercies extended, with as little effect.

At the period when Amos was called to stand up as a witness for the Lord, the Israelites, under the reign of Jeroboam, were sunk in the grossest idolatry—the cup of divine wrath was full to overflowing—yet, ere it was poured upon their devoted heads, another attempt was made to reclaim them. He, who brought them out of Egypt with a high hand and an out-stretched arm, and guided them securely through all the dangers of the wilderness, was still willing to avert his long protracted wrath. But so hardened were their hearts, and so deep-rooted their iniquities, that ordinary means would have been nugatory: the sweet and gentle meekness of many of the prophets, whom the Lord had raised up and sent at various times to his people, would not have reached their gross abomina-

tions—their mild and placid reasoning would have been like casting pearls before swine. Accordingly Amos was called from the low-est of society, with a mind uncultivated, and manners rude and unpolished, to thunder in their ears the awful denunciation of Jehovah—to sound the tocsin of alarm to their guilty hearts. He was a herdsman, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit. It does not appear that he was of the priesthood, and consequently had received no education for his office. He says of himself, that he "was no prophet, neither a prophet's son." The Lord took him from his flock, and sent him to warn the house of Israel of his impending judgments, unless they should repent and turn to him. His stubborn truths were offensive to royalty, and he was advised to desist; but he remained true to his charge. The simple child of nature was not to be intimidated, or diverted from his course, by the fawning sycophants of a corrupt court. Sent by his Creator, to perform a sacred duty, he determined to fulfil it, and leave the event to him.—However successful Amos might have been, reclaiming many from their errors, the great body of the Israelites continued in their wickedness, and repented not of their evil ways—and his predictions were awfully verified. The high places were subsequently left desolate, and the sanctuaries laid waste. Their children were carried captives into foreign lands; and the "songs of the temple became howlings." But the Lord promised, when he had punished them for their iniquities, they should again return to the land of their fathers, and "build the waste cities, and inhabit them; plant vineyards, and drink the wine thereof; make gardens, and eat the fruit thereof."

We may condemn the Israelites for their perverseness in adhering to their iniquities—we may anathematize them for their unbelief and hardness of heart, and for their base ingratitude to the Author of Mercies:—but let us take care that ours is not a greater condemnation. They had but the shadow—we bask in the sun-beams of truth;—we live in a day, when the "strait and narrow way" is rendered so plain, by the meridian rays of the gospel, that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein." If we wilfully shut our eyes, our blindness will lie at our own doors, and we must be "punished for all our iniquities." We may, it is true, escape punishment here, but there is a retributive day approaching when the dead shall come to judgment—when the "mighty men and the chief captains," and all who have done wickedly, will be calling upon the rocks and the hills to hide them from the avenging presence of the Lamb. Shall we, on that dread day, be among those who have listened to the voice of wisdom, and repented of their evil deeds? Infidelity may doubt, the scoffer may scoff, the drunkard may continue at his wine, and the debauchee may remain in his debaucheries—but that great day will surely come, when the secrets of all hearts will be revealed. The awful judgments pronounced against the children of Judah and Israel, by Amos, were fatally fulfilled. The same judgments are still hanging over the heads of all the children of disobedience. He who wooed Jerusalem by the most tender entreaties, also woos us to take shelter under his wings. Here is forgiveness and mercy—and here alone we can escape punishment for all our iniquities.

Scraps.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

The following extract is from a Montreal paper of the 26th August:—"At the last Court of Assize at Cornwall, (U. Canada,) Joseph Lawler, local methodist preacher of Matilda, was CONVICTED of having solemnized marriage: this act not being legal in a methodist preacher in that province, he was sentenced to *fourteen years banishment*, and to leave the province within seven days after his sentence." [Let such wholesome examples be generally followed, and we will be bound that his Majesty will preserve good order among his Canadian liege subjects.]

CURIOUS LAW CASE.

In the western district of this state, a farmer's meadow was grievously infested with grasshoppers: dreading the complete destruction of his crop of hay, he collected all his sons, cousins, &c. armed with drums, fises, horns, tin kettles, and frying-pans, and drove the troublesome insects into the field of his next neighbor. The crop of the latter was, of course, in a few days completely destroyed. He commenced an action for trespass; and the jury...second Danicls...found a verdict for the plaintiff of 14 dollars, damages and costs. New-York paper.

DUEL.

A duel of an extraordinary and unprecedented nature lately took place in the house of Mr. Collins, at Naul, in Ireland, between a HEN and a RAT. Mr. Rat having made a cowardly attack upon Madam Biddy's chicken, as it was chirping after its feathered dame, she flew at him, and with spur and bill soon dispatched the lurking enemy, and rescued her dear chick. English paper.